the thinness of the material adjacent to each point that would otherwise result. The facets are obtusely angled from the front face to preclude a grip on the facet and the front face.

The left, right, and top surfaces are angled at greater than 90 degrees square. This ensures a snug, no-grip fit of the device to walls/ceilings that are less or greater than 90 degree square. Even a slight, typical deviation greater or less than 90 degrees between walls, or between ceiling and walls can cause a gap or opening with 90 degree backed devices can be utilized to cause damage to the device itself or as an anchor-point to cause harm to the occupant of the room under surveillance.

A preferred embodiment of the invention is thus a securable corner surveillance unit comprising:

a) a housing adapted for snug mounting in an upper corner of a room, the housing having a top surface for mounting against a ceiling and a left back surface and a right back surface for mounting against a left and right wall respectively;

b) a front perimeter portion in the housing joining a top edge on the top surface, a left edge on the left back surface, and a right edge on the right back surface;

c) a front plate within the front perimeter portion, having at least one surveillance window mounted in the front plate; and in which:

plaster in the corner. The illuminator power cord 32 and the video output cord 33 protrude from an aperture 35 in the intermediate rear facet 31. The hollow allows working and slack space for the wires between the unit and the corner in which the unit will be installed, and enable the unit to be mounted without actually abutting the wall and ceiling at or immediately adjacent to the corner. This is important to achieve a snug fit, because there are often carpentry and plastering anomalies in a room's corner that are not even close to 90 degrees. The angle at 34 is itself slightly greater than 90 degrees, which allows the left upper outer corner 36 and the right upper outer corner 37 abutting the left back surface 88 and the right back surface 89 respectively to fit snugly against the left and right wall respectively even if the walls meet at a slightly less than 90 degree angle. The angle at 34 being 93 degrees when the unit is formed will allow the unit to be mounted snugly in most corners, surmounting typical plastering effect near the corner that is less than perpendicular. The rear facet 62 also provides a hollow against the vertical inside edge formed by the walls against which the unit can be installed, again to accommodate irregularities of carpentry and plastering along that edge.

Referring to Figure 4, the housing 2 has top flange 45 and bottom flange 46 for securing the front plate 3 via screws 5, 19, and 9. The window 10 allows the LEDs 11 and 13 to shine infrared illumination out the window. The unit should use low-voltage, remote-controllable, low-energy LED infrared illumination to ensure sufficient non-visible lighting for effective camera operation under no-light night-time operation and under emergency back-up-power conditions. A voltage and current control board 81 controls the intensity of the LEDS 11 and 13 while ensuring long life for the LEDs. A photocell 82 allows